The Apterygota (*Podurae*, etc.) were determined by Dr. K. Absalon. Very few specimens seem to have been found, and out of 4 species only 1 *Campodea staphylinus* has been named with certainty.

The class Arachnoidea is next dealt with.

In Pseudoscorpionina (*Chelifers*, etc.), a species of *Chernes*, in several stages of development, was all that was met with.

In Phalangioidea ("harvesters"), *Metopoctea melanotarsus*, Herm., and in Araneina (true spiders), *Lephthyphantes pallidus*, *Walckenaeria obtusa*, and *Gonyglidiellum virum*, 1 specimen of each are recorded, and for these names Herr Embrik Strand is responsible.

The Acarina (mites) make a longer list, Dr. Oudemans has determined them, and records about 45 species belonging to 7 families. Of these, 10 species seem to have been described as new by Dr. Oudemans on these captures by Father Heselhaus.

The Myriapoda were named by Drs. Ellingsen and Verhoef. In the order Chilipoda 2, and in Diplopoda 7 species are enumerated.

The list of the Arthropods closes with the sole representative of the Class Crustacea, the woodlouse *Platyarthrus hoffmanseggi*, Brdt.

Father Heselhaus adds a list of the authorities which he has consulted, among which the only English work is the paper by Mr. L. E. Adams, to which reference has already been made.

Finally, a supplement (Nachtrag) ends this remarkably interesting paper, and details the discoveries made by the author during the winter, 1912-13. Of Coleoptera, 37 species are added, but when we say that included among them are such beetles as *Paederus caligatus*, *Coccidula rufa*, and *Apion flaripes*, it becomes evident that they have not much more to do with moles than many of the species enumerated in his first list had. Two, however, are noteworthy: *Medon castaneus*, which, of course, is a true molenest beetle undiscovered previously by this explorer, and *Rhizophagus parallelicollis*, interesting from its supposed association with grave-yards and coffins in this country.

Besides these beetles, he adds to his previous list 2 Fleas, 2 Hemiptera, 30 Acari, about half of which appear to be new; and 8 Myriapods.

We can but congratulate Father Heselhaus on his energy, untiring industry, and careful and methodical treatment of the results as demonstrated in this paper, and if he has perhaps allowed himself too wide a latitude in his interpretation of the remarkable symbiosis which exists between moles and many Arthropods, he must at least have added very considerably to the Arthropod fauna as recorded from the vicinity of the town of Sittard.

Notes on Tunisian and Algerian Insects. (*With plate.*)

By P. A. BUXTON, F.E.S., M.B.O.U.

This paper deals with insects of several orders observed in Tunisia and Algeria between March 19th and April 18th, 1913. The notes are lamentably scrappy, owing to the fact that I attempted to cover very much too wide a field. Not only did I attempt to pay regard to several orders of insects, but I was ill-advised enough to skin birds and even to press a few flowers and pickle a few miscellaneous creatures. This was clearly a mistake. I wish to express my thanks

to the following gentlemen who have kindly helped me with the determination of individual insects or whole groups of insects :—Rev. F. D. Morice, Dr. M. Burr, Dr. F. A. Dixey, Sir G. Hampson, Messrs. J. Hartley Durrant, L. B. Prout, C. Oberthür, Hugh Scott and F. V. Theobald. A few Thysanura and Thysanoptera were collected and are being named by Prof. G. H. Carpenter and Mr. R. S. Bagnall. These are not mentioned here as they are of little general interest.

It is probably best to treat the region under discussion as an area composed of four or five "zones." Luckily we were enabled to see something of nearly every sort of country which is found in Algeria or Tunisia, with the exception of sandy desert and clay desert (Sebcha). Both of these formations are confined to the Sahara, and do not occur in the same desert country which I visited.

The Tell or Coastal Strip was only visited in the neighbourhood of Tunis. The land is mostly flat and low, and enjoys a fair rainfall. In spring the vegetation is lush and vigorous, and in character resembles that of the rest of the Mediterranean littoral. Characteristic plants are a rambling Fumitory, a large *Oxalis*, and a very tall Fennel (*Ferula*). You may see men hoeing *Gladiolus* out of their barley patches. Various localities near Tunis were visited between March 19th and 23rd, namely, Sidi Daoud, El Soukra, Sidi Bou Said, Carthage and the Bardo. Among butterflies *Pieris brassicae* was numerous—one ♀ practically lacked the black dash along the dorsum of the forewing. *Anthocharis euphenо*, L. (=*belia*, L.), one ♂ on March 20th, several on 21st, and so on. No ♀s were taken till we had left this district. The specimens of *Gonepteryx cleopatra* taken here and subsequently point unmistakeably to the species hybernating in N. Africa. *Thestor ballus* was not taken in good condition. It occurred sparingly in various places. The following species were also noted :—*Pieris rapae*, *Colias edusa* (♂s), *Pyrameis atalanta*, *Pararge aegeria*, *Polyommatus icarus** (once only, a ♂), *Larentia ibericata*, Stgr. (worn ♂), *Aspilates ochrearia*, Rossi, *Plusia gamma*, *Scoparia angustea*, Steph., *Mecyna polygonalis*, and *Pionea ferrugalis*, Hb.

The following Orthoptera were taken :—*Pachytylus cinerascens*, Fab., *Tryxalis nasuta*, L. (brown), *Pyrgomorpha grylloides*, Latr., *Acridium aegyptium*, Linn., and *Epacromia strepens*, Latr., among the Acridians; also one Locustid, *Odontura algerica*, Br., among rank herbage by Lake Sedjoumi. One ♀ of the earwig *Labidura riparia*, Pall., was taken on a pump handle at Carthage.

I also captured the following Hymenoptera :—*Polistes gallicus* makes its nest commonly on the swollen stems ("leaves") of the Barbary Fig or Prickly Pear (*Opuntia*, neither a Fig nor a Pear, but a Cactus !). Twice I found two individuals asleep on a nest. I am unable to say that they were of opposite sexes, as one eluded me on both occasions. It would, perhaps, be interesting to find the ♂ assisting the ♀. I found one single nest of *Chalicodoma sicula*, Rossi, and captured the ♀. The nest was on a flat stone in a very hot place, and consisted of a tower-like structure of red clay, containing at its base a little honey. I also took *Elis ciliata*, F. ♂, *Odynerus* (*Hoplopus*), *consobrinus*, Duf., ♀, *Microdynerus abd-el-kader*, Sauss.,

* This identification is critical. The specimen is emphatically *P. icarus*, not *Agriades thersites*.—P.A.B.

Pompilus sp. near *viaticus*, *Eucera nigrilabis*, Lep., ♀, *Anthophora atroalba*, Lep., ♂, and workers of *Apis mellifica*. I found one colony of *Messor barbarus*, L., in a flowery sand waste near El Soukra. The *M. abd-el-kader* was observed at flowers of red Lychnis quite commonly.

I may, perhaps, mention specimens of a *Bombylius* which appear to be *medius*, taken near the Bardo. The spots on the wing seem smaller than in typical *medius*. This is a difficult genus, very characteristic, I fancy, of the Barbary countries, and, indeed, of the Mediterranean generally. I took a *Japyx*, which is, presumably, *J. solifuga*. This Bristle-tail was found under a fallen "leaf" of the Cactus, of which I have already spoken. May I suggest that fallen portions of this plant often harbour small insects, and should be worked carefully. Embiid nymphs occurred in such places, together with many snails, wood-lice and myriapods. I have attempted to mount the *Japyx* in Canada Balsam, but I find it quite impossible to dehydrate the insect without first puncturing its seemingly slight chitinous covering. The insect could not be cleared after many days in absolute alcohol, though, for the seemingly much more impervious thrips, one or two hours are sufficient! I took a good many other Thysanura here and elsewhere, but shall not again refer to them, as they are not yet worked out. The same applies to about 20 tubes of Thysanoptera, now in Mr. Bagnall's possession.

Three beetles are noteworthy. A large Carabid discharged an extremely irritating fluid into my eyes from a distance of six inches. A large clumsy black Tenebrionid was abundant in sandy places, such as the railway cutting near Sidi Bou Said. It is *Pimelia inflata*, Herbst., (=*barbara*, Sol.). It eats dung and dry sticks, and spends much of its time burying its head and body in the sand for no apparent purpose. It certainly was not ovipositing, nor finding any food. Was it possibly attempting to shield itself from a peculiarly hot sun? The Cetoniid *Epicometis squalida*, L., is a hairy creature, which is found in many flowers, but especially marigolds. It has a flight extremely like that of *Bombus*, and buzzes sharply on alighting, but not, I fancy, when actually in flight.

On one of the hills of Carthage, Chrysomelid larvæ were very abundant. At the same place I captured a very large ocellated lizard (*Lacerta ocellata*). This I preserved entire, and on my return to England was surprised to find its stomach packed with little else but these Chrysomelid larvæ. Yet these might be supposed to be protected; they belong, I fancy, to a family of beetles, which are often regarded as nauseous; the larvæ themselves are brilliantly metallic and walk in the daylight over stones, bushes and flowers, where they are most conspicuous; they secrete a yellow fluid from the mouth when handled; and, unless my memory deceives me, they have an unpleasant smell. (I have no note on this last point.) The larvæ shrink badly when preserved in spirits, but I judge my specimens to belong to the the genus *Chrysomela*.

On March 22nd, we visited Hammam-el-Lif. The country here is so unlike the rest of the Tell that it merits separate notice. The sea-shore merges imperceptably into a flat brackish marsh, of an exceedingly uninteresting, even repulsive nature. From this there rise at once steep dry hills covered with evergreen trees, most of which were newly planted. The resulting scrub consisted of Pines, Juniper, Erica, Ilex,

Cistus and other woody bushes. The gullies in the sides of these hills are slightly damper, and here I took ♂ ♂ *Glaucopsyche cyllarus* fresh and worn, and both sexes of *Euchloë cupheno*, in some abundance. *P. brassicae* was also observed. I was struck with the fact that on these dry sultry hillsides, the Locustid nymphs, which are so characteristic a feature of the rest of the Tell, were absent. On this day, and frequently afterwards, I noticed that Bees and Fossors seldom or never survive a day in a chip box in hot weather. This I take to be due simply to the heat. Mr. O. H. Latter has* described a case of a *Pompilus*, dying of heat apoplexy through chancing to run over a particularly hot patch of sand-dune. He quotes other instances showing that the Aculeata are extraordinarily subject to heat. *Anthidium stictieum*, F., is the only bee from Hammam-el-Lif, which I appear to have brought home.

On March 24th we motored from Tunis to Ferryville, near Bizerta. The country traversed was flat, cultivated and uninteresting, at any rate to an entomologist. Our wish was to explore a large lake called Garaet Achkel, in the neighbourhood of Ferryville. In actual fact, circumstances prevented this, and the dredge and tow-net were scarcely wetted. We devoted three days to exploring the east and south-east corners of this lake, which is brackish, though a wide river runs from it, at any rate in autumn, winter and spring. The country was typical Tell, and quite low-lying. We took worn specimens of *Thais rumina*, *G. cleopatra* ♂ s and ♀ s, *Pararge aegeria* ♀ s, and *Thestor ballus*. Both sexes of *Euchloë cupheno*, L. (=*belia*, L.), were common, the males especially. The flight of the sexes is similar, near the ground and not so swift as that of our *E. cardamines*. The species is quite easy to net, unless you fail in your first endeavour at capture. We also took a few *Anthocharis belia*, Cr. (*crameri*, Butler), on a stony hill covered with cistus and other scrub, near Ferryville. *P. brassicae* and *Rumicia phlaeas* also occurred, with *Plusia gamma* and *Larentia fluctuata* ♀. The only Burnet we saw in Tunisia or Algeria was a freshly emerged *Anthrocera zuliema*, Pierret, found drowning in Garaet Achkel. *Mecyna polygonalis*, *Pyrausta aerealis*, Hubn., and *Micra ostrina* were netted.

Oothecæ of a Mantid were noticed in large numbers on twigs, stones and other objects. All those which I collected were so completely parasitized by a Chalcid that not a single Mantid larva emerged. I judge the nests to be those of *Mantis religiosa*, Linn. The usual Acridians were taken, all commonly, to wit *P. cinerascens*, Fab., *A. aegyptium*, and *T. nasuta*. I took no Hymenoptera. The well-known dung-beetle *Scarabaeus sacer* turned up, and a small Tenebrionid, *Opatrum emarginatum*, Luc., was common under stones. This species shams death to perfection, and is always smeared with clay and covered with dust. I passed several over as dead before discovering that they were merely shamming. A larva of a large Lampyrid species was common. One or two were found inside empty snail shells, and once I witnessed a conflict between a large snail and a Lampyrid larva. I found the snail in a dry ditch, bubbling and hissing. The Lampyrid was apparently biting it, and was covered with froth and mucus. Presently the Lampyrid ceased to move and was indeed dead,

* "Bees and Wasps," in *Camb. Manuals. Sci. and Lit.*, p. 120.

as I subsequently found. The snail retreated unharmed. Can it be that the snail mucus is poisonous? I fancy this must be so.

This is not by any means in accord with Fabre's observations, a translation of which will be found in the *Century Magazine*, 1913, p. 105. The discrepancy is most puzzling. Fabre's Lampyrids were invariably victorious first anæsthetizing then devouring the snail. I cannot doubt my own observations, though I am sometimes tempted to fancy Fabre's insects almost too clever.

From Garaet Achkel and Ferryville we returned to Tunis, and from thence took train to Hamman Meskoutine, in East Algeria. This extremely pleasant place stands at an altitude of 1,500ft, among limestone hills. The little stream beds are full of a dense jungle of *Lentiscus* and similar shrubs, while the hills are mostly covered with olives. Among the olives there are small patches of wild, rocky land. There are many interesting birds and beasts here, and not a few insects either. One collecting ground was, perhaps, more favoured than any other. I refer to the wide meadow in the bed of the stream, which runs between the hotel and the railway. The actual stream is frequently buried in "jungle," but this green and flowery spot is frequented by a good many insects. Here, and in the neighbourhood, we took *Pieris brassicae*, *P. rapae*, *A. belia*, Cr., *Euchloë eupheno*, L., *Gonepteryx cleopatra*, *Colias edusa*, *Pararge aegeria* ♀, *Coenonympha pamphilus*, *Pyrameis cardui*, *T. ballus* and *Rumicia phlaeas*: also a few moths, *Sesia* (*Macroglossa*) *stellatarum* and *Plusia gamma*, both in great abundance. We were undoubtedly too early for most species. The above list is certainly not interesting, except for the apparent absence of Blues. The following *Geometridae* occurred at light. *Eupithecia pumilata* and *E. unedonata*, Mill. (?). Mr. Prout says, these are larger and of slightly different tone to his examples from Hyères. The food-plant, *Arbutus unedo*, quite probably occurs, though none of us noted it. Two males of *Hemerophila japygiaria*, Costa, also came to light, as did a ♀ *Myinodes interpunctaria*. The last is unrepresented in the National Collection. Orthoptera* were neglected, but not at all abundant. The Blattid *Ectobia perspicillaris*, adult and nymph, was taken. An undetermined small Blattid was only found under the bulb scales of *Scilla maritima*, where, however, it was common enough. The well-known earwing *Forficula auricularia* occurred, as larvæ and adults.

The Hymenoptera were more in evidence. I took *Eucera ciliata*, ♂, *Tiphia morio*, *F.* ♀ (under a stone!), *Odynerus* (*Hoplopus*) probably *caroli*, Moraw, *O. consobrinus*, ♂, *Andrena giraudi*, *Eucera trivittata*, Brullé, ♂, *Bombus lucorum*, *Xylocopa violacea*, and workers of *Apis mellifica*. Ants were abundant, and I captured the following:—*Aphenogaster testaceopilosa*, Lucas, *Cremastogaster scutellaris*, Oliv., *Camponotus sylvaticus*, Oliv., *Messor barbarus*, L., *Cremastogaster laestrygon*, Emery, *Plagiolepis pygmaea*, Latr., *Leptothorax*? *nylanderi*, Sp. and *Aphenogaster sardoa*, Mayr. I also took *Myrmecocystus viaticus*, F., with a Lepismid and *Tapinoma erraticum*, Latr., with an Aphid. I hope later to publish a note on myrmecophiles in general. The small chafer *Epicometis squalida* was abundant, but I never troubled to collect any beetles.

The following Diptera found their way into my net by accident:—

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* *Cf.*, Longstaff, *Butterfly Hunter in Many Lands*, p. 168.

Chloromyia formosa, *Chrysotoxum italicum* (very small), *Bombylius discolor* and *B. medius* (same species as near Tunis).

One wet morning we took the boat on the subterranean lake and caught a large number of bats and their parasites. Mr. H. Scott has identified the *Nycteribiidae* as follows :—

On *Myotis oxygnathus*, Monticelli, *Penicillidia dufouri*, Westw., ♂ ♀ ♀, *Nycteribia* (*Acrocholidia*) *rexata*, Westw., ♂ ♀ (typical or var.), and *N.* (*Listropodia*) *pedicularia*, Latr., 3 ♂ 3 ♀. These came from about a dozen of the host species, which was extremely abundant. On *Rhinolophus euryale*, Blasius, *N.* (*Stylidia*) *biarticulata*, Hermann, ♂—only one parasite on a dozen bats. On *Miniopterus schreibersi*, Kuhl, *N.* (*Listropodia*) *schmidti*, Schiner, ♀ ♀ ; the bat was not common, and only about three were secured. Some Streblid flies await determination. All the bats were determined by Oldfield Thomas. It is noteworthy that though one host harboured three parasitic species, yet no parasite was taken on more than one host, even though the bats were living in the same cave in large numbers. It is, however, to be remembered that the *Rhinolophus* and *Miniopterus* lived solitarily, or at most in twos and threes, while the *Myotis* occurred in extraordinary numbers on the roof of the cave in one place, but did not appear to sleep elsewhere. All the Nycteribiids are known from Europe, though the same is not true of the bats.

Mr. Robert Gurney, one of my travelling companions, found a colony of Embiid larvæ under a stone. As these insects are still alive, and as they have not yet completed their metamorphosis, I am unable to give their names. A short note on these and other Algerian *Embiidae* will be found in *Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, 1913, p. lviii.

I cannot turn from Hammam Meskoutine without giving some notice to the plants which characterise this limestone region. The stream beds I have already referred to. The meadow-like spots beside them are full of *Borago*, *Cerinthe*, *Calendula*, *Adonis*, *Convolvulus althaeifolia*, besides several *Centaureae*, and innumerable Leguminous plants. The high country and the ridges between the streams are dry and rather barren. The vegetation does not form a continuous carpet. A great deal of the dryer part of the country is planted with olives.

On April 2nd we went by train to Taya and climbed the mountain of that name. This spot is a *locus classicus* for ornithologists, the haunt of griffons and kites, and eagles and choughs in considerable numbers. No Lepidoptera were taken. The ant *Aphenogaster testaceopilosa* occurred. On the very top (4,000 ft.) I took the earwig *Anisolabis mauretanica* ♀, the Blattids *Hololampra marginata*, nymph (?), and *Loboptera decipiens*, Germar, the last in numbers. The large grasshopper *Pamphagus elephas* was found. This insect when alive is of a delicate blue-green, lined with whitish at various salient points. This sounds cryptic, especially as it occurred among a tall yellowish grass, which I fancy is halfa-grass. In actual fact, however, the insect was extremely conspicuous, his blue-green colouring rendering him most noticeable on the yellow-green halfa. The whitish "facings," especially on the dorsal crest, acted as a definite boundary line, and are in part responsible for this.

On April 4th we left Hammam Meskoutine for Batna. A two hours' wait at Kroub in the middle of the day enabled us to take a few

insects in an almost English hay-field. *Coenonympha pamphilus* was quite abundant, and nearly fresh. I fancy that the underside, and especially the hindwings, are slightly dark in a general way. There was, however, no approach to var. *lyllus*. *Epacromia strepens* and *A. aegyptium* represented the Orthoptera; *Eucera saundersi*, Friese, ♂, and *Andrena ranunculi*, Perez., ♂s, the Hymenoptera. The last-named species was quite abundant at buttercup flowers.

Batna itself is a square-walled town with a garrison, at about 3,000ft. The hotels vie with one another in dirt and expense. Nevertheless, if you go near Batna you should certainly stop and see the Roman remains at Timgad and Lambèse. We drove to this last place and walked back along the skirts of the hills. Everyone we met talked of M. Harold Powell, who has his base of operations here. The uncultivated and hilly parts of the country are covered with loose scrubby trees, about 12 feet high. *Quercus ilex* var. *ballota* was predominant. It is peculiar that all the flowering trees and bushes had purple flowers, for instance *Retama borei*, *Globularia*, and *Rosmarinus officinalis* var. *tourneforti*. The few herbs had all of them yellow flowers, *e.g.*, various *Cruciferae* and the bulb *Gagea*. I was loaded with a gun or should certainly have done better with my net. Nevertheless Prof. Garstang and myself took *Pontia daplidice*, *Anthocharis belia* (*crameri*), *A. belemia* var. *distincta*, Röber, *G. cleopatra* and a few species which may be specially noted. *Euchloë eupheno* (*belia*) occurred, both sexes in equal numbers. A good summary of female variation is to be found in Oberthür, *Lép. Comparée*, Fasc. iii., p. 137. It is surely noteworthy that the ♂ is so constant, at any rate when compared with the variable ♀. *Engonia polychloros* var. *erythromelas* (?) was common. The specimens were desperately torn and rubbed also. I suggest they were hybernated specimens, and would remind those who doubt this that we were now high up, and that Lambèse has a late spring and a cold winter. No other butterfly was in such a delapidated plight; on the contrary, most were newly emerged. *Thestor ballus* was almost fresh, though everywhere else it had been quite past its best. This also must be due to altitude. *C. pamphilus* was common, and very lively. It was noted sitting perpendicular to the sun's rays ("across the sun") with a tilt of about 30% from the vertical. When only resting temporarily (say a minute or less) the forewings were kept forward, over the back; the red disc and eyespot were thus not covered by the cryptically coloured hindwings. *Callophrys rubi* var. *fervida-caeca*, ♂s were quite common—no trace of white on the underside. One ♀ *Hesperia* (*Syrichthus*) *ali*, Obthr., was captured. This is the Algerian representative of *H. sao* in Europe. The figure of the underside in Seitz's *Macrolepidoptera* (*Division Palaearctica*) vol. i., plate 85c. is most misleading. The text, however, is correct. Hymenoptera were very abundant. I took *Eucera ciliata*, ♂s, *P. gallicus*, ♀, *Andrena giraudi*, ♂s, *A. retula*, Lep., ♀, *A morio*, Brullé, ♀, *Halictus scabiosae*, Rossi., ♂ small var., *Osmia gracilicornis*, Perez., ♀, *Anthidium stictieum*, F., ♂, *Xylocopa violacea* (abundant), *X. amedei*, Lep. (=*cirtana*, Luc.), ♂s, *Bombus lucorum* and *Apis mellifica*. The two males of *X. amedei* were buzzing round and round the verandah of a house. Also I took some few ants, *Camponotus sylvaticus*, Oliv., var.?, *Messor barbarus*, L., *Pheidole pallidula*, Nyl. and *Cremastogaster laestrygon*, Emery. We also captured the following Orthoptera. Two male earwigs

(*A. mauretanica*) under stones, and the Œdipodid *Thalpomena algeriana*, Luc., on some baked clay which was exactly the colour of the insect itself, a quite peculiarly good case of protective coloration. At Timgad I took a few Embiid larvæ under stones.

On April 7th we climbed Djebel Tuggur, also called the Pic de Cedres. The whole mountain is thickly covered with a most magnificent forest of Cedars, in which the peculiar Cole Tit of the country was common. No butterflies, however, came my way. The Blattid *Loboptera decipiens* occurred up to the summit (6,000ft.), with the grasshoppers *T. algeriana* and *Eunapius brunneri*, both quite high up. The ant *Bothriomyrmex meridionalis*, Rog., was noticed at 3,500ft.

There is an extraordinary rockwall north of Batna beyond the railway. It is composed of a hard vein of rock tilted almost perpendicular. On its overhanging side there is a clear drop of forty or fifty feet, yet the wall is only about ten feet thick. The surrounding country is typical of the plateau, dry and stony, covered with xerophytic bushes and scrub. The usual butterflies were by no means rare, together with *Pararge aegeria*, *Scolitantides baton* and *Sesia stellatarum*.

(*To be concluded.*)

Papilio podalirius, Linné (=sinon, Poda).

By JOHN HARTLEY DURRANT, F.E.S.

Dr. Verity in his "Revision of the Linnean Types of Palaearctic Rhopalocera" [Jr. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool., **32**, 173-191 (1913)] in a long note on "*Papilio podalirius* [(1758)-1764]" states (pp. 174-6) that he has decided to treat Linné's "first mention of the name in 1758 as null: the lack of any description, and the imperfect and incorrect statements accompanying it proving that Linnæus did not know the insect he was mentioning, would, according to my [Dr. Verity's] views, be quite sufficient; furthermore, the original description of 1764 is given full value by the documentary evidence of one of the very specimens from which it was drawn."

Dr. Verity rejects *Papilio podalirius*, Linné (1758) and reduces the argument to *Papilio sinon*, Poda (1761) versus *Papilio podalirius*, Linné (1764)—but Dr. Verity has overlooked the description of *Papilio podalirius* by Scopoli in **1763**!!!

What has to be actually determined is the application of the following names:—

1. **Papilio podalirius,** Linné, Syst. Nat. (ed. **10**), **1**, 463 *footnote* (1758).

2. **Papilio sinon**, Poda, Ins. Mus. Graec., 62, sp. 2, Pl. **2**, fig. 1 (1761).

3. **Papilio podalirius,** Scopoli, Ent. Carn., 167, sp. 445 (1763).

The publication by Linné of "Museum Ludovicae Ulricae" (1764) and "Systema Naturae," ed. **12** (1767) are *both* subsequent to **Scopoli** who was **First Reviser** of the works of Linné and Poda.

It is necessary to reprint what Linné published about *Papilio podalirius* in "Syst. Nat.," (ed. **10**), **1**, 463 (1758). The footnote is as follows:—

"Podalirius. *Raj. ins.* 111. *n. 3. Rus. ins.* 1. *pap. 2. t. 2. Reaum. ins.* 1. *t.* 11. *f. 4, 3.*

Habitat in Europæ australis & Africæ Brassica.